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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Emperor Francis Joseph finally fooled 'em all by dying.

Are the candidates for State House sweepers all lined up?

The Mexicans have learned that this is a Lane which has no turning.

Given a large, modern airplane, Miss Ruth Bancroft Law could almost fly in the face of Providence.

Latest chant of the congressman: My Kingdom for an airplane with which to volplane into Washington.

We have about decided to give up trying to keep tabs on the change in management of hotels in Burlington.

The casualties on the firing line in Vermont have been experiencing a diminution in the last few days. Praise be!

General Goethals is positive he has stopped the Culebra slides in the canal. If so, he has stopped a bad leak in Uncle Sam's pocket.

The trouble with the entente allies is that when they win a victory they spend a month in telling about it, while the Germans, after winning, continue a most furious drive.

As yet the hike for the Arctic region in search of gold has not started, although report comes of great deposits of the yellow stuff. The spirit of the 49-ers must be dying out.

Harvard in this year of 1916 has made the important discovery that there is a university named Brown in the city of Providence, R. I. It is time to drop Brown from the football schedule.

There is almost monotony in the daily repetition of the Petrograd official statements that the Rumanians are still falling back on their own territory. The monotony may conceal something that will be a surprise later on.

The fact that the Serbians did not think it worth while to recapture Monastir as a military stronghold rather bears out the German contention that the city was of little military importance because of its exposure to fire from the surrounding hills. The chief value of the Serbian and allies' capture is, therefore, political.

With coal selling in the municipal coal yard at \$2.50 a ton instead of \$6, as charged before the mayor went into the business, Terre Haute, Ind., is not such a bad place in which to live after all. If the city is able to sell coal at that price and make both ends meet in the business, it is an eye-opener for the consuming public.

Massachusetts outdid Vermont in deer slaying on the opening day of their hunting seasons, reporting more animals killed than were brought down in the supposedly better hunting ground in Vermont. Massachusetts, however, had the advantage in that the Vermont open season, starting earlier, may have had a tendency to drive the deer into the protected areas of Massachusetts.

Those Yale university youths, sons of wealthy parents, who suddenly left college and disappeared, only to be found in a lumber camp of the Northwest, ought to be left to work out their own destiny as far as it is given to human beings to work out their destiny. If they were ready to forego the luxuries which the parental wealth brought to them and undergo the rigors of a lumber camp they should be commended for their abnegation and told to go to it. Too many of the sons of the rich are willing to spend their time in pampered ease.

The death of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary comes at a critical time in the history of the dual monarchy but the event was amply provided for no doubt. The heir apparent is a person of mature age and has been prepared in special manner of preparation for rulers, besides being put through a thorough course of military experience during the two years and three months of this war. Archduke Charles will, of course, be recalled from the front, where he nominally has had command of a large part of the

RHEUMATISM
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Austrian troops, much as the crown prince of Germany has nominal command of the German troops at Verdun. Archduke Charles is 30 years of age. For him there is a reign of troubles times at the very outset.

VERMONT'S VOTING STRENGTH ENCOURAGING.

Only twice in six decades has Vermont cast as many votes as she did on Tuesday, Nov. 7, last, when presidential, state, county and town representative elections were held. The official returns as canvassed by Secretary of State Bailey reveal a total of 64,465 votes cast for first presidential elector in four parties, the total being exceeded in the years 1876 and 1880. In the year 1876 there were 64,778 votes cast in the memorable Hayes-Tilden fight, the Republican candidate carrying the state by 24,078 plurality. In the following presidential election, in 1880, Vermont reached the high water mark of her balloting in the last 40 years, no less than 66,098 voters going to the polls. In that year Vermont gave her electoral vote to James A. Garfield, the Republican nominee, by a plurality of 25,036 over Winfield S. Hancock and James B. Weaver. Since then there has usually been a marked decline in the voting strength of the state, at least as far as indicated by the vote in each succeeding presidential election, albeit the 1896 contest between William McKinley and William J. Bryan served to bring out 64,000 voters. The low water mark in the same period came in 1904, when scarcely more than 50,000 voters were cast, chiefly perhaps because of the belief that Theodore Roosevelt was unbeatable, especially by such a man as Alton B. Parker of New York. Again it jumped in 1912 when the great schism in the Republican party served to arouse the voters to unusual efforts. In that year a total of 62,841 votes were cast in the state. This year, however, with scarcely any urging and without much pre-election excitement the third highest voting in 60 years resulted. It is an encouraging sign from several standpoints.

CURRENT COMMENT

Rutland's Need of High Class Hotel.

The enlargement of the Equinox hotel at Manchester, following closely extensive additions made within two years, is full proof of the fact that the high class hotel in Vermont will do a constantly increasing business. Rutland, let it be said, furnishes as desirable location for a high type hotel as any place in New England. Some day this fact will be recognized and ample capital will be forthcoming for the establishment here of a hotel the equal of any in the north.—Rutland News.

Gold in the Arctic.

The forty-niners braved the hardships of journey across a wild continent, around the Horn and over the Panama route in order to reach the California gold fields. In more recent years the thrill of the Alaskan winter has not sufficed to cool the gold fever. From time immemorial men have risked their lives against every peril in quest of the yellow metal. Whosoever undertakes to say that the Arctic continent will not be conquered by this search?

Christian Leden, Norwegian explorer and ethnologist, has returned from the far North with a story, which he had from natives, of a ledge still further within the frozen circle from which gold drops off in chunks. He himself saw a harpoon tipped with gold said to have come from this ledge. And he heard of an Eskimo hunter who had hammered out from it bullets that were literally worth their weight in gold. If this ledge exists the fact that it would have taken Leden two years to reach it from his furthest point north will not deter the gold hunter, who will surely follow sooner or later in his footsteps and press beyond. There are adventures in plenty who "would charge hell with a bucket of water," much more dare Arctic ice, to stake such a claim. And Leden's story of Arctic petroleum suggests that, as in other countries which have been conquered for gold, the real riches may be of another sort. Alaska's shipments of salmon are in some years more valuable than her shipments of gold.

There is not likely to be any stampede across the Arctic circle on the hearsay evidence of one explorer, however.—New York Evening Sun.

Monastir.

The recapture of Monastir is not an event of great military importance. It is at an end of the railroad, and in view of the difficulties of road transport through a mountainous region is not likely to be a base for a major movement. As near as can be discerned its reduction is to protect the left flank of the Saloniki front—to make it impossible for Bulgarian-German forces to break into northern Greece while Sarraïl carries on operations elsewhere.

The successful seizure, however, is notable as marking for the first time in two years the successful ejection of the central powers from a place they have wished to hold. Antwerp, Lille, Peronne, Warsaw, Lemberg, Vernadova—what the Germans have taken they have held. Georgia, it is true, was successfully attacked by the Italians, but then the Italian offensive stopped. But at last there is definite expulsion even though of secondary significance.

Much more important as bearing on the duration of the war are the operations in Rumania. When the counter attack was made in Transylvania Berlin said that within three weeks Bucharest would be in German possession and Rumania crushed. Twice three weeks have passed without this result. But at last the German army is on the Rumanian plains and conditions have become critical once more. Will the Russians be able to stiffen the Rumanian defense and to reduce the German offensive to trench operations? That a mountain barrier is not needed to bar progress is sufficiently shown in France and Galicia.

If the Germans achieve in Rumania the end they seek the war will be lengthened at least two years, for the Germans will be encouraged once more and the allies correspondingly discouraged. But that the fall of Rumania will have



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any real effect on the result of the war is highly improbable.—New York Globe.

Sea Terrorism Renewed.

In the very multiplicity of the pretexts offered in justification of the sinking of unarmed merchantmen may be read the real reason of all the rest. Germany wants to sink the vessels in as cruel a way as the circumstances will permit. The Sayville wireless brings the allegation from Berlin that the Arabia, sunk some two weeks ago, was an armed transport and seems to prepare ground for the contention that a carrier of munitions or of civilian workmen for a belligerent government stands in the same class as a vessel bearing troops to the front.

Under such a rule, were neutrals so unbelievably obliging as to accept it, almost every ship that sails for a belligerent port could be proscribed. It would be all but impossible to load a vessel for Liverpool or Havre and exclude every consignment likely to help the allied governments in the war. It would be still more difficult to make sure that every passenger would abstain from working for the entente cause in any capacity.

The very offensiveness of such a suggestion as this from Berlin betrays again the real German purpose, which, we repeat, is cruelty, terror, on the seas. The more sailors and passengers are murdered there the fewer will be the sailings, the higher the shipping costs, especially insurance. November 7 has given four years' leeway for this sort of treachery, and the work of terrorism is starting over again.—New York Evening Sun.

HELD A BANQUET.

Passumpsic Congregational Club at St. Johnsbury.

St. Johnsbury, Nov. 22.—The 17th annual meeting of the Passumpsic Congregational club was held at the South Congregational church last night. The 6 o'clock banquet was followed by short addresses by A. F. Stone, Rev. J. J. Hutchinson of Lyndonville and Rev. A. A. Rose of East Burke, with Frank H. Brooks acting as toastmaster. The address of the evening was by Rev. H. L. Davidson of Lisbon, N. H., whose subject was "The How of It."

REJECTED SUITOR SHOOT.

Alfred Henriksen Wounds Mrs. Emma C. Mann and Also Himself.

New York, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Emma C. Mann, widow of Henry Mann, widely known as an editor and author, was shot twice by Alfred Henriksen, 51 years old, a friend of the family, after she had rejected his proposal of marriage at her home here last night. Henriksen then shot himself in the head. Both were taken to a hospital, where it was said Henriksen is not expected to live.

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NEW BOOKS ADDED TO ALDRICH LIBRARY

List of books recently added to the shelves of Aldrich public library:

Fiction.

Adams, Samuel—Unspeaking Perk.
Andrews, Mary—Old Glory.
Bailey, Temple—Glory of Youth.
Bottoms, Phyllis—Dark Tower.
Brown, Alice—Prisoners.
Burnham, Clara L.—Instead of the Thorn.
Carr, Dorothy—Real Motive.
Cobb, Irvin—Old Judge Priest.
Connolly, James—Head Winds.
Day, Holman—Blow the Man Down.
Deland, Margaret—Rising Tide.
Deil, Ethel—Hars of Iron.
Dodge, Louis—Bonnie May.
Donnell, Annie—Miss Theodosia's Heart Strings.
Fitch, George—Peter Simmons at Siwash.
Grey, Zane—Betty Zane.
Hall, Eliza—Clover and Blue Grass.
Harris, Robert—Conscript Mother.
Hewitt, Maurice—Love and Lancy.
Hough, Emerson—Magnificent Adventure.
Hueston, Ethel—Prudence of the Parsonage.
Hueston, Ethel—Prudence Says So.
Hughes, Rupert—Clipped Wings.
Johnston, Annie—Georgina of the Rainbows.
Lincoln, Joseph—Mary Gusta.
Locke, William J.—Wonderful Year.
London, Jack—Turtles of Tasman.
Lynde, Francis—After the Manner of Men.
Masefield, John—Multitudes and Solitude.
Moore, George—Brook Kerith.
Nicholson, Meredith—Proof of the Pudding.
Norris, Kathleen—Heart of Rachael.
O'Brien, Edward—Best Short Stories of 1915.
Oppenheim, Phillips—Kingdom of the Blind.
Parker, Gilbert—World for Sale.
Phillips, Elbert—Green Alleys.
Preston, Oliver—First Wheel.
Rinehart, Mary—Tish.
Sinclair, Bertrand—Big Timber.
Smith, F. Hopkinson—Enoch Crane.
Spearman, Frank—Held for Orders.
Tarkington, Booth—Penrod and Sam.
Tobackin, Elias—Witte Arrives.
Turgenev, Ivan—Desperate Character.
Turgenev, Ivan—Diary of a Superfluous Man.
Turgenev, Ivan—Dream Tales and Prose Poems.
Turgenev, Ivan—Fathers and Children.
Turgenev, Ivan—House of Gentlefolk.
Turgenev, Ivan—The Jew.
Turgenev, Ivan—Lear of the Steppes.
Turgenev, Ivan—On the Eve.
Turgenev, Ivan—Rudin.
Turgenev, Ivan—Smoke.
Turgenev, Ivan—Sportmen's Sketches.
Turgenev, Ivan—Torrents of Spring.
Turgenev, Ivan—Virgin Soil.
Turnbull, Margaret—Handle with Care.
Walpole, Hugh—Dark Forest.
Webster, Henry—Real Adventure.
Wells, H. G.—Mr. Britling Sees It Through.
Wemyss, Mary—Jaunty in Charge.
Wilson, Harry Leon—Somewhere in Red Gap.

Non-Fiction.

Ganfield, Dorothy—Self-Reliance.
Taft, William—Presidency.
Dewey, John—Democracy and Education.
Ordway, Edith—Opera Book.
Matthews, Brander—Book About the Opera.
Sothern, Edward—Melancholy Tale of "Me."
Reale, Mary—Community Dreams and Paganism.
Garnett, Bliss—April Affair.
MacKaye, Percy—Poems and Plays.
Fitch, Clyde—Plays.
Perry, Ralph—Free Man and the Soldier.
Phelps, William—Advance of the English Novel.
Sharp, Dallas—Hills of Hingham.
Spofford, Harriet—Little Book of Friends.
Guthrie, John—A Sheaf.
Powys, John—Wolfs-Bane Rhymes.
Service, Robert—Rhymes of the Red Cross Man.
Sudermann, Hermann—Joy of Living.
Ibsen, Henrik—Collected Works.
Frank, Harry—Tramping Thro Mexico.
Thoreau, Henry—Canoeing in the Wilderness.
Gerould, Katharine—Hawaii.
Morley, Edward—Soldier of the Legion.
Davis, Richard H.—With the French in France and Salonika.
Hamilton, Lord—First Seven Divisions.
O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Edith—Diplomacy's Wife.
Jusserand, J. J.—With the Americans of the Past and Present Days.
Richard, Laura—Julia Ward Howe.

Six Vermonters for Lieutenant.

The names of six Vermonters are included in the list of 447 candidates examined last August who have qualified for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the regular army under the provisions of the new army reorganization law. They are: W. T. Adams of Bellows Falls, John P. Clement of Rutland, Richard L. Creed of Rutland, Clem Ripley of Rutland, S. P. Jocelyn of Burlington and G. W. Teachout of Essex Junction, who has been a sergeant in Co. M, 5th Infantry, U. S. A., stationed in the canal zone. Provisional commissions will be issued immediately to these new officers, who will be assigned to regiments for a year's work at actual soldiering before they can be finally accepted into the army.

Of the 447 who qualified, 112 were enlisted men of the regular forces, 27 members of the National Guard and 15 serving in the Philippine scouts. About two-thirds of the regulars to win commissions were non-commissioned officers. The number of second lieutenants obtaining these appointments is larger than that of any graduating class at West Point, making this the largest number of officers that has been added to the army in one group since the close of the Civil war. There are now no second lieutenants in the army, all the positions of this rank having been vacated by promotions. Fifteen hundred second lieutenants are to be appointed to fill these vacancies.

In the August examination 800 men competed, but little more than half of them qualified. A second examination was held in October, the results of which will soon be announced. A third examination is to be held in January. By the terms of the national defense act there are to be 2,209 second lieutenants in the army, the increase to be spread over a period of five years.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Itching

Don't worry any more about that itching skin trouble. Just get a jar of resinol ointment and a cake of resinol soap at any drug store. With the resinol soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the resinol ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again.

Choosing Your Shampoo Soap

If you select a soap that contains soothing, healing properties like the resinol balsams in resinol soap, you are not likely to have trouble with dandruff, loss of hair or itching scalp. Ideal for the youngsters' heads.

AGED MONARCH WAS A VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

(Continued from first page)

history there has been an active authenticated reign that was longer. Tradition says a Pharaoh ruled for 99 years and there is the more credible instance of Ramesses II, Scourer of the Greeks, whose reign is reputed to have covered 67 years. But in recorded history there certainly has been no reign of equal duration to that of Francis Joseph. A close rival, and the only one of modern times, was Queen Victoria, who reigned for 64 years.

The aged monarch, although he had suffered serious inroads upon his health for many years past, was strong enough to keep a firm grip on affairs of state almost to the last. There were repeated reports of a serious illness from a bronchial affection, and frequently rumors of his death, which were proven unfounded when official announcements were made from Vienna. Some of the reports asserted that his mind had become affected through worry over the great war, but the truth of these rumors was not admitted.

In November, 1915, on the occasion of a visit of Emperor William of Germany to Vienna, it was rumored that Francis Joseph was about to make a possible move for a separate peace, but owing to the strict censorship in Austria there was no confirmation of such a report.

The ultimatum of July 23, 1914, which Francis Joseph sent to King Peter of Serbia, denouncing the anti-Austrian propaganda in that country and demanding prompt punishment of the assassins of Archduke Ferdinand, was supposedly dictated by Francis Joseph himself and it was this document that directly precipitated the war now ravaging Europe. Five days later, after Serbia had complied with all the demands with the exception of agreeing to allow Austrian authorities to enter Serbia to stamp out the alleged anti-Austrian conspiracies, Francis Joseph declared war.

Aside from the great war Francis Joseph's reign was one of the most eventful in history. From his imperial vantage point he saw the French monarchy go down, the second empire rise and crumble, the Commune flare briefly, and the republic of today rise on its ashes; he saw the black pions of the Prussian eagle stamped on the flag of the new German empire—later to tower threateningly over Austria itself; he saw the papacy shorn of its territorial domains, while about his flickering family of petty principalities was welded into united Italy; he saw Spain, once the greatest of colonial powers, lose the last of her dependencies in two oceans; he saw Japan opened to western civilization, and later defeat the sprawling Colossus of two continents; he saw the most absolute despotisms—Russia, Turkey and Persia—concede representation to the people; he saw at a distance the United States cement its federation with the blood of a great internecine war, and he saw his own brother prove that monarchy could not take new root on American soil.

In his own country he faced internal dissensions and external aggressions from the moment he came to the throne. By the war of 1859 with France and Sardinia, he was forced to cede Lombardy to Italy; by force of arms and treaty he lost the Duchy of Holstein to Prussia and Venice to Italy; and by the revolt of Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, he barely escaped having his dual empire cut in two.

But in human interest his personal sorrows overshadowed all. One after another they came upon him. In 1853 the last of tragic incidents began with an attempt upon his own life. In 1867 his brother Archduke Maximilian, after a three-year experiment as emperor of Mexico, was captured by the army of the patriots and condemned to death by a court martial, whose sentence was executed notwithstanding intercession in his behalf by the governments of the United States, England and Prussia.

There followed the burning to death of a niece in Vienna, a sister-in-law similar fate in Paris; and a cousin drowned himself in Stahrenberg lake. Yet these were but minor tragedies in comparison with that which befell the ancient house of the Hapsburgs in 1889 when Rudolph, the imperial prince upon whom the Austrians pinned their hopes, met death in a mystery which to this day is not cleared.

Clouded in still deeper mystery, if possible, was the disappearance that same year of his only daughter, the Archduchess Sophie.

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BROUGHT TO SUDDEN ISSUE.

Adamson Law Skirmishing Ended By the Government.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22.—Legal skirmishing in the fight of the railroads of the United States against the Adamson eight-hour law was brought to a sudden issue yesterday by a motion filed by the government in the United States district court which it is expected will result in a decision on the constitutionality of the law by the supreme court of the United States before Jan. 1 when the law is to go into effect.

"Prolonged, unnecessary and scattered litigation should, if possible, be avoided, otherwise injury may result to the public and the railroads and their employees," the government says in its motion as a reason for its action. The government's motion, which was directed against Alexander New and Henry C. Ferris, receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad, embodied two distinct requests of the court as follows:

"1. The government asks an immediate decision on the injunction petition filed by the receivers for the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad in which the Adamson law was attacked as unconstitutional and an order required forbidding its enforcement. The government contends that the injunction petition should be dismissed because the law is constitutional, therefore leaving the railroad no basis in equity for its action.

"2. Should the law be held unconstitutional the government asks that the court direct the receivers for the railroad to join the government in getting the case advanced immediately to the supreme court of the United States for final decision."

\$25,000 Fire in Monkton.

An estimated property loss of \$25,000 was caused by a fire which destroyed the kolin plant of Otis N. Williams about four and one-half miles northwest of the village of Monkton Monday night.

When the fire was discovered an hour before midnight it had made such headway that nothing could prevent the total destruction of the plant.

There is insurance of \$16,000. Fifteen men are employed. The factory will be rebuilt in the spring. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The plant, which has been in successful operation for nearly two years, dug out and shipped white clay for which there is a demand in the manufacture of paper.

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